## LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

"WHEN THE PRESS COMPROMISES TRUTH, IT CEASES TO BE THE GUARDIAN OF LIBERTY."

#### ESTABLISHED IN 1826

### The Lancaster Gagette.

#### CLARKE & SUTPHEN, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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#### CITY OF LANCASTER:

# Phursday Morning, Sept. 1, 1859.

From Moore's Bural New Yorker TME ぞAE 政策整.

Gon's blessing rest upon the man Who plews the bounteous land, And strews the yellow grain broadcas With free, ungradging hand! o makes the barren moorland bloom With wheat and golden corn; The verdant grass to spring at will,

Oh, bless his toll with full success-Let soft and gentle raine Revive hisdusty pastures, hills, What is't to him that relicoad stocks Sungradue betoup on The binks may split; canals break up, And mining sections tail. He hook to him his wide sprand Bolds, His threshing Boors and Bails.

His children throng about his knees; When gloaming time creeps on-To kisshim, one by one; The ruddiest cheeks and sweetest lips The brighest eyes are theirst The twest smile be all the town The farmer's Many wears.

Gon bless the farmer! bless him well! And fertilize his plains; And send the sunshine down to warm The fresty breast of careh, The crimeton wealth of ployer blooms May apring to Chorous birth!

A noble, independent life! Praught but with nonest gains; Wrong not from pale-faced widowed ones, Or orphan's lunger pains! Honest and fearless, free and glad,

A very prince is ho—
At peaks with Gos, in love with truth, With men in harmony. His lot is cast in Nature's fance, Bonoath a lucky star: A royal life he owns!

He reads his lore from mountain heights, His sermons from the stones; His college balls are Nature's wilds And gorgeous summer skiest The vast cathedral where he prays Is Heaven's arched cancples!

Let the rich scorn his sunburnt hands; And cheek so rough and beowit-But when he at his festal board, In courtly glee sits down; The luscious grape, the downy peacht

The wine in silver can,
The snowy bread—he owes them all
Unto the husbandman.
Great father of the subject world;
Look down spop his war! And let his true eye ever muct. With never fading palma— Day that shall fill his faithful heart

A NARROW ESCAPE .- Yesterday morn ng, as the train on the Oswego road was to stop the train, The cars passed by, and the engineer saw the object was a me." A brief examination showed that had been severed in two by the winers give a practical working to that Constitution of the train, but miraculously, no injury that they would diffuse prosperity from the whatever had been done the sleeping inebriate .- Syracuse Daily Standard.

has commenced a system of retrenchment power on the 1st of January, 1852. They came Wisely, by cutting down the enormoussal-ary of its President Mr. Moran, from \$25, 000 to \$8,000.

The London Critic and other English fournals, state positively that the author of ADAM BEDE is Miss Marian Evans, already badwn by her remarkable translation of Strauss' Large or Justes.

The Republicans of Muskingum and Perry District have nominated C. W: Potwie, of Zanesville, for Senator. Mr. P. is a member of the State Board of Agridulture, and is a man of much intelligence, energy and enterprise.

The Columbus Journal says that Sen. D. Hinton, refugee mail robber, from This State, is an independent Democrotic Andidate for County Judge at Sonora,

## Speech of Hon. Wm. Dennison.

[ Delivered in Ironton, O., on Friday August the 19th.]

Mr. Dennison said: My Frinow Crymens-If it were a matter of absolute necessity for me to make a lengthy speech, to cover the various political questions now attracting the attention of the people of the country, I would attempt to do so, even with my husky and broken voice; but as I am accompained by my friend Gov. Corwin, who is to follow me, [and as you all know he follows well) very many things I should otherwise at tempt to say, I will leave altogether unsaid, for that gentleman to say in his own way,
I Come among you, as many of you know, in

is a position altogether novel to me. My life, so far, with very rare exceptions, has been passed in a very quiet way, discharging whatever political duty devolved upon me as a mere private citizen. Circumstances, to which I private citizen. reed not now refer, have induced me to accept the nomination with which I am now honored reference to the various questions which are attracting your attention and the attention of the people of the country, and to present such reasons as may occur me, why, in my judgment—a very poor judg ment by the way— why, in my judgement, a is your duty, as well as the duty of the people of all the States, to support, at the coming elections, the candidates, and through them the principals of the party of which I am a member. I do not come to midress you as party friends, but to address you as people of the State, having like intrests in the pros perity of the State-like interests in the pros erity of all the States of the Confederacy-as equally anxious to contribute, by all the means n your power, for the preservation and perpetuity of our glorious Union, and to advance by all legitimate means, the sacred cause of justice and of peace. We fiver differences may prevail among gentleman of political parties (and I know (bere are such differences,) there are cestain great duties devolving upon us all that it seems to me should induce us to over-look minor points, that we may see if we cannot come together on the grand cardinal princi-ples which we desire to carry out. It is no excuse, my fellow citizens, for any voter to say that he will not followith a certain party professing some great prisciple that commands his approval, because there may be some other questions that he don't approve. It is for you to determine what are the great leading and controlling questions of the time—those questions upon which the largest interests of the country & pend—and when you have honestly decided that then it is your, duty, is the discharge of your elective franchise, to support that party which will give prominente and success in the achievement of it, as upon the great question

If it be that, between these two political parties, there are certain great leading and prominent questions advocated on the one side by one party, and upon the other side by the other party, and your judgment tells you that the position occupied to the Republican party is most conducive to the intrests of the country. I submit to you that you cannot exten hate the action in arraying the party opposed to those principles against the Republican party though heretofore your course has been with Democratic party of the State is utterly incom-petent for administration—that that party has wholly failed to discharge the duties of administering the State Covernment; if I show you from its organization that whenever it has been in power in Ohio, it has failed to advance the intrests of the people of Ohio; if I show you that they have, by their prominent gmen, done continued injustice to taxpayers of Ohio; if I show you on the other hand, that the Republican party, seling upon the financial maxims of the Whig party in its best days, have proved themselves faithful in the admin-istration of the affairs of the State, it is no excase to me, or to the country, to say that you belong to the Dimocratic party. That is a means of begging the question; it is a species of petti-fogging unworthy of men of intelligence; entirely un worthy of men entrusted with the great

ties, the two organized political parties now

the field in this State,

right of the elective franchise. I want, the tefore, my fellow citizens, to call your attention for minutes to some figures. Now when I was at school, I know nothing was more State, and they repealed that law. distasteful to me than crithmetic; it may be so they give you in its place? An ir with you; but in life, I have since had to add and multiply, and subtract, and divide, as you must do. t want to show you by figures, my fellow citi izens, figures that don't lie, though men sometimes lie with figures—I want to show you times lie with figures-I want to show you that the Democratic party of the State of Ohio the present time, with the slight interval of the Republican or Oppositon ascendency of 1856-7, that that party has wholly failed to ad-minister your State affairs frugally, economically -nay more-honestly.

You will remember, at least, those of you who take an intrest in such matters, that during ng, as the train on the Oswego toad was the last four years of our existence under the few miles south of Fulton, the Engineer tid State Constitution which became the orliscovered as object on the track as he ganic law of the State in 1802, in the pur was going around a curve, but too late er and better days of the republic—you was going around a curve, but too late er and better days of the republic—you know that when the Democratic party in 1851 called upon the people of the State of Ohio to unite with them in giving this State a new man who rolled down the embankment as Constitution, that among other reasons that in-though he was dead. The train was stopred, and the man jumping up said!—'You that new Constitution was that the old, whose administration from 1847 to 1851 had been profiter keep your cussed cars off from profiters with the people's money, and had the man was intoxicated, and that his bat taxation and if the people would give to them had been severed in two by the wheels a new Constitution, and if the people would oppressed the people with heavy and immense

> The people took them at their words, them a new Constitution, and they came into into power, my fellow citizens, in every branch lative as in the executive and in the judicial craiic party, during the four continuous years of their administration under this new Constitution, between 1852 and 1856, did fulfil the pledges given to you, in common with the people of the State, in regard to the matter that speak off What were your expences from 1847 to 1852, during which time the Whig par-ty was in continued power!! was an old Whig in those times, and I knew what the Whig party then was. I had the honor of serving in the seaste of four State during a portion of the time; I learned all my notions about finance, and my political notions upon all subjects, while I was a member of the old. Whis party. and I have not changed in the slightest from that day to this. What I was then, I am now.
>
> Now, as I said before, I know this is very 1867—the most unfortunate day, in my judg-

you an injustice of I and not call your attention to some of these plain figures, which you can purposes, and they embrace everything excepting the payment of the principal and intrest of the public debt, during the year 1848, was

numbers. Now, sits, if you will come to the days of the Democratic Administration, com nual expense was, in 1862, 537,000 dollars in 1853, 533,000 dollars; in 1854, 662,000 dollars; and in 1855, 440,000 dollars, to which should be added 430,000, for contracts made during the four years I have referred to, but which was not paid for want of an appropriation, and ministration which came into power after 1856. making an entire sum of 2,611,000-an average annaual expense from 1852 to 1855, of 652,00 dollars a year against 348,000 as the auerage annurl expenses for the four preceeding years So that you find this Democratic party, when in power, imposev a tax upon you, in more than double the amount for the support of your State government, above that charged up

the same ratio of increase in expenditure was to be observed in the following administrations, from 1852 to 1856, during that part of the time that the Democracy held sway, as compared with the Republican term. He also referred to the Bressin defalcation, as reported in the GAZETTE, from his remarks made at Lebanon

early during the canvas. He continued: PROTECTION FOR THE TREASURY.

During all these four years, when these men knew that the Treasury was being depleted— when they knew that Mr. Brestin was an un-faithful public officer—yet during the whole of these four years, from 1852 to 1856, the Democratic Legislature, both branches which were under the direction of that party reverenacted a law for the protection of the the benefit of a law to protect the Treasury against these plunderers; but he was but one man, and his party refused to accede to his prop-

When the Republican party came into power the first thing they did was to pass a law to guard this very Treasury from being plundered. I allude to the law of 1856-7. I challenge the most astate man, the most successful financier or accomplished statesman, to show me upon the Statute book of any State of the confederacy a law more stringent in its terms, more effecfrom plunder. It was a law adapted to the nancial condition of the State. It made your Auditor of State the accounting officer of the Treasury, it permitted no money to go in or out of the Treasury except upon the certificate or warrant of the Auditor; it required the Auditor to report every three months the condition of the treasury to the Governor, and required your Treasurer to make a monthly statement of the exact condition of the Treasury and to deposit the public monies, with such securities as the law provided for, such as United States stocks, Ohio State Stocks, &c. By this process whenever the money came into the Treasury, it was put into your Banks, hence into the hands of private individuals, and again became a part of the circulating medium of the country, and every man at once felt the benificent result

THE SUB-TREASURY LAW. What did the Democratic party? They took they give you in its place? An independent Treasurry law. A law that has received the solemn approval of the Democracy of Lawrence county. What is that law, my Democratic friends? It is neither more nor less than a proposition to collect the taxes from the people in gold and silver. That is what it is. It is frue that the law approaches that point gradually, by requiring to pay sums of twenty dollars in gold and silver, going on increasing the amount, so that in 1856 your Treasurer of Ssate is proibited from paying anything out of the Treasury, except in gold and silver, and as I under-stand that law, it gives to the Treasurer of State no power to convert funds into gold and silver,

thereby will compel him to collect the effile amount of the the taxes in gold and silver. I understand that this law has been solemnly approved and endorsed by the Democracy of this county. Sirs, I want the party of the State to endorse it in the same way. I want my competitor to come forward and say, withthe taxes of the people in gold and silver. Want to meet him distinctly and directly, with out qualification or reservation, upon that simple and direct issue, say, that so long as we nave banks in the State, chartered by law, au holized to issue circulation, that circulation being the ordinary currency for the payment of lebts between man and man, I am opposed to your Treasurer calling upon the people to pay gold and silver, to pay the officers of State their salaries, or to pay the creditors of State their dues. I want to put the officers and creditors of State upon the same footing that the of the State are put upon, and if Mr. Ranney

beat him a hundred thousand votes in the State of Ohio. I will beat him anyhow, but I will beat him a hundred thousand votes on that issue. [Laughter and cheering.] I would want e party in this county and go to the farmers, this simple question and take their verdict, and you would find those gentlemen thrown "higher

with him before the people upon it and will

than a kite."

If you go beyond your State and look your general government, you will find the finances-the same want, as I think, of ordin ary honesty, in recognizing the plain rules and Now, as I said before, I know this is very thinteresting, but I know it appears to the pockets of the people, and when I address a people like you are, engaged in traffic to the extent that you are—engaged extensively in who is not much of a favorite in this country. ommerce, and thereby contributing so largely as I learn-when he came into power, he had

Democrats as to whether there should not be some of these plant agores, which you can be add and subtract at your lefshire. I have had some tables prepared with care upon this sub-About zix or eight months after that time we fuct, and give them to you, vouchsafing for their accuracy. By examining the records, you of Congress, asking for refief. We find him will find that the entire expense of the State asking Congress for a ban, in the form of Treas-Government of Ohio for all general revenue ury notes, to the amount of twenty millions. saying to Congress that would be all the Administration would want-that it would proba-

238,000 dol's in round numbers; in 1849,307,000
dol'aris; in 1850, 391,000 dollars; in 1851,
45a,000 dollars, making an aggregate for those four years of 1,392,000, or an average annual expense these four years, of 349,000 in round In a short time we find this economical Adyou have now a public debt little less, if any, than one hundred millions of dollars.

> BANKRUPTCY. In the mean time your public revenue has on any protection of your negro property, we been decreasing, as your public expenditures don't ask to disturb you there; but, we say have been increasing. The promises given by the most rigid rule of economy in every depart ment of the public expenditure, that he would we say that we have examined your Institution pursue that course by which the people would be relieved from the burden of public debt,these promises have been wiltutly violated and are now in the course of daily violation. Your force of law, to the admission of Slavery into are now in the course of daily violatich. Your force of law, to the admission of Slavery into government is bankrupt. In a state of profound peace with all the world, with leath and prospetity to be found in every part of our glorious country—without epidemic, without any providential visitation of a calamitous charwell before the country of the operation and the State of Ohio. That is the doctrine that we learned in the days of the old Whig party. acter, your government to day, with a surplus That is the dectrine taught by Clay when in the 4th March, '57, is bankrupt. It is living the Senate. That little shriveled centleman to-day, not upon its income, but upon its loans. If either of you, my fellow eitherts, will adopt the same financial rule of economy, with the question of Slavery, for that Kentucky even general government; if you will go on and sup port yourself, family and business, not upon South. Clay rose in the full majesty of his port yourself, family and business, not upon South. Clay rose in the full majesty of his your income, but upon your loans, you will might, his hair shaking about his ears, his eyes

> hands of the insolvent commissioner. I speak it with shame-I speak it with hu-I speak it with shame—I speak it with humillation, that this great and glorious bottntry,
> "There is no power on earth that can ever inwith such boundless resolves, as Providence
> has given us, with all the lively energy of our
> people, with all the greatness of our possession
> exist." I say Clay said so. I say so. The people, with all the greatness of our possession whole Republican party says so, and every man while keeping on the very topmost height of belong he to what political party he may, he the great mountain of civilization—I say I speak with a sense of humiliation when I anhounce to Republican, or whatever he may, every mar

this day and hour bankrupt.

THE EXASONS THESEOF. Treasury against robbers or plunderens. It is not amazing that your Governor, your Auditor of State, your Attorney-General, and all your State officers who had reason to believe, and some to know, that your Treasury was being robbed, that they would sit quietly by for the term of four years, and not ask the protection of that Treasury by an enactment of the Legislature. I do not say that none asked this, for I may do Mr. Morgan the justice to say that he did call upon his political friends to give him one man his 16,000, to elevate him to the presi-dential chair, and look for some extraordinary means, or "some cutting of live oak," to reim two or three hundred per cent, interest. money has been squandered. There have been robbers at the door of the Treasury, and they have not been driven from it by your President.

r by the Democratic majority in Congress. That is one of the teasons why you are in this state of bankruptcy. Another reason is, because your honorable administration, (I speak of it as with the contempt I feel,) I say your honorable President had been so bound hand and foot, body and soul, head and heart, to the power of his Southern masters, that he has not dared to ask Congress to increase the revenue encouragement and protection. It has been because your administration is opposed to a tariff-such a tariff as would protect the indus-

sions made to the people of Pennsylvania, to regard the duties devolving upon him as Chief Excentive of this glorious Union, and had come forward to Congress and told them to increase found to have been opened and the crown the duties, then your Treasury would have been supplied with all the means necessary to carry on the Government, and every furnance, and as secret as possible for fear of arousing every work-shop in the whole land would have unpleasant feelings in the public mind tofelt its benificent influence, and would now be wards the venerable custodians of the Cain a comparative state of prosperity. Your iron instead then of seeking a market and finding none, and your iron masters instead of having thousands of tons of iron on hand, would have markets in Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and else- deemed the most important step that could where throughout the land. Your own town, be taken to full the distrust which has got with its present population, would have been in the rapid process of increase, and in a very few years, three, four, or five, at most, you ed amongst the elergy of Monza, but no would have doubled your population, with it, clue to the missing crown has been discovmay be three, four, or five times your wealth.

Am I not right? Is not that the true doctrine? Yet this very Administration, because it dared not to recommend an increase of duty for fear that planters of the South would have of Ithe Western States; they furnishing the home markets for the work-shops, thereby causing us to pay so much more for corn and all the necessaries of life. They would have said to him, because by your policy you have increased the cost of the necessaries of life for us to feed our negroes, for the benefit of the free laboring men of the free States, we withdraw our sup port from your Administration.

These are the reasons why your Treasury has been depleted-why your Treasury to day is a bankrupt Treasury. First, because it has been pludered by the camp followers of the of your expenditures, whereas they should have been equal to all of your expenditures, which would have been the case if Mr. Buchanis had had the statesmanship and lovally to have fecommended it to Congress.

Now, my dear friends, if you are opposed to this sort of a teriff; if you are opposed to the en-couragement and protection of the industry of the people of the States, with regard to section the Democracy, where you now are. Don't come over to the Republicans, for if you do

that is determined to maintain the rights of all taxation. Sirs, this is a great cardinal doctrine of the show to you that we sustain the industry of the free laboring men of the country. That is the list state, of the Republic their glorious work served among the throng of visitors, who -have come together for, like men having a common enemy upon the field. They have was ticketed thus: "Tent No. 14-Do not come together against this enemy, and by their give this boy any candy."

to the development of every branch of material | a surplus in the Treasury of seventeer millions, united forces they are determined that they will omy as you are, I feel I would be doing and money was no tapidly accumulating at that drive the Goths and Vandals from the temple, an injustice of I and not call your attention time that there was a tious conversation among take the reins and administration in their own

### Sirs, we oppose the existence of Slavery in the

one great reason that I have named, which alone would be sufficient. Because Slavery in the Territories will war against every interest. of every laboring man in the country. Why is it that Slavery has degraded labor wherever it is in Kentucky, in South Carolina, and every where where Slavery can be seen and felt. We quargel not with our friends neroes the river to be seen and felt.—

We quargel not with our friends neroes the river to be er, because they have Slavery. We say to has usually employed some 200 to 300 kelling, whether they are meant for marthem, you have it, it belongs to you, do with it as you please, we have no right to encroach up while we will ask to perpetuate the bonds of our glotious Union, while we stand by you like in proportionate numbers. In these twen-brethten in defense of your constitut; anal rights and believe it to be prejudical to the rights and

oon find that you will have to pass through the beaming fire, and looking at this little man as man rarely looks at man, with one of those who concurs in the glorious sentiment that I have offered, coming from that noble son of Kentucky, "the noblest Roman of them all," Why is it hankrupt? It is bankrupt in the we invite all such to come into the Republican

The Iron crown of Lombarby. Respecting this crown, the symbol sovereignty in Lombardy, the correspons burse them, with the advance, it may be, of dent of the Morning Star, tells of a curiourumor which had assumed sufficient importance to induce the King to leave imme diately for Milan, in order to proceed to Monza: "It is well known that at this place the iron crown of the Kings of Lombardy has been deposited for years. At the evacuation of Milan by the Austrians the first inquiry made by the populace was for the iron crown, which is defined the talisman on which hangs the destiny from imports on foreign goods, lest thereby, the of the kingdom. The iron crown wabeen reported, and the general satisfaction was at its height when it was publicly exhibtry of the Southern States, and also that of the lited in order to quiet the apprehension laboring classes of the Northern States.

If Mr. Buchanan had been legal to the State tion it was restored to its former hiding piace, and pothing more was thought about it until the other day, when the shrine in the cathedral where it was deposited was stolen thence. The affair had been kept thedral of Monza, who are already looked upon with suspicions by the people, and the visit of the King at this moment is abroad: Several arrests have been effect-

ered as vet." SINGULAR CASE OF DISEASE .- The Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph says that said to the Administration we will not support an unusual case of sickness is now in the you, because by your tariff you are increasing hands of Dr. Haskell, of Rockport. A tuy the value of corn, wheat and all the products about five years of age, a son of Mr. Eben Knowlton, has contracted the disease of kept, although it was not known at the time that the harse was affected. Cases of this kind are very rare, and most generally have proved fatal. The present case

Administration and secondly, your revenue on imported goods has been less than the amount vocate, in speaking of a large camp meeting of a large camp meeting accompanies they should have a large camp meeting recently held in that vicinity, says that among the persons present there was a church member named Lynch, a man of wealth and of great liberality. "He bore the burden of feeding, and lodging," a large number who were on the campground. This Mr. Lynch must be a remarkable man; he has now got nineteen children, and his father had thirty two and al lines; if you are opposed to such legislation, and his father and thirty two and and to sustaining the arm of the free laboring at one time during the last war he had white man, I pray you to keep in the ranks of thirteen sons in the army. The State of Virginia where he then lived, passed an as may be possible or convenient, and then significantly, "I won't wait but I'll come act releasing the patriotic patriarch from at intervals of four hours. Each meal for you." He returned at len precisely.

No SWEETENING ALLOWED .-- It is the Republican party. We make no professions -- custom for many parents to take their and we give you our principles, we give you all our tire family to camp meeting, and to precustom for many parents to take their en vent confusion, the little people have tickets pinned to their dresses, with the numfree laboring men of the country. That is he very head and front of Republicanism. That is he very thing the Opposition, now formed in on. At the recent camp meeting at Marthe very thing the Opposition, now formed in on. At the recent camp meeting at Marthis State, of the Republicans and Americans that's Vineyard, a bright little lad was obFarmer's Column.

Advice to Farmers.

he settled in Illinois, a poor man. His op-erations at first were small, but continued ket, of course they are or may be all fatted to necrease from year to year until he had at once; but, if for home consumption, it is reduced over 50,000 acres of land to a better to put them up at intervals as will state of cultivation. He has one farm of suit the time when they will be refluired men, and a large number of horses. Eve- without food or water, for twelve or lifteen ry year until duite recetitly, he stalled from hours. This enables them to be kept for 5,000 to 6,000 cattle, and other live stock some time after being hilled, even in hot ty-seven years he has made a fortune of a Luncus on Plants - One of the greatest million of dollars, and is still tale and hearty unhoyances agardener has to contend with, to enjoy it. He has one corn-field in Mor is the ravages of insects upon young plants. gan county, some six miles long. Lately

I have a remoty which I have applied for
several years, and have never known it to
he has not been farming so much, having
fail. Take three parts of air-slacked time, converted some of his real estate into or unleached shes, and one part of Peru

but roll out, It will give you time to ditch rain; but care must be taken that too all your sloughs, break them up, harrow much is not used at one time, or it will them, and sow them with timothy and red- lave a delet rious effect upon the plants; clover. One bushel of clover to ten bush. a light dusting is all that is necessary. I els of timothy is sufficient.

If you have brush make your lots secure, pett morning there was not a bug to be and keep your hoga from it's entitle, for it a en on that partion of it, while they were

o'clock. They will use early by the force it to hold equilly good for cabage and of circumstances.

rou promise him. If he is a good hand for their olfactory nerves .- Horticulturpay him a little more; it will encourage ist. him to do still better.

"Always feed your hands as well as you We used sulphate of emmonia finely do yourself; for the laboring men are the ground with dri d chelk, and when carebone and sinew of the world, and ought to fully applied, with good effect, but with be trested well treated.

"I am satisfied that getting up early. industry, and regular habits, are the best is strongly effective in driving off and dis-

medicines ever prescribed for health. "When it comes rainy bad weather, so that you cannot work out of doors, cut and split your wood. Make your tracks when our leading dry and fancy goods dealers ing something which you would have to case, for cash only. This is a very great stop the plow for and fix in good weather. split your wood. Make your tracks when Make your tracks fixing your fecce or a are so apt to run bills at the atores, which the salaries they receive are inadequate to gate that is off the hinges, or weather meet. I know women, wives of clerks in boarding your barn, where the wind has the departments, who dress as if their hus-

of your hugst or tarn; "Study your interests closely, and don't spend any time in electing Presidents, and harrassed, surd and curaed, and who Senators, or any other small officers; or finally become so hardened and shameless talk of bard times while spending your as to be wholly indifferent whether they time in town, whittling away on store box - pay or not. The adoption of the cash syses, &c. Take your time, and make your state of things. Indeed it has become abcalculations. Don't do things in a hurry, solutely necessary." but do them at the right time; and keep your mind as well as your body employ-

It is hopeless to attempt to fatten chickens while they are at liberty. They must system in Philadelphia. It says: be put in a proper ccop; and this, like most by many of our City Railway Companies is other poultry appurtenances, need not be sut ject of frequent and well-founded coffiex pensive. To falten twelve fowls, a coop plaints. Some of them are deplorably bad/ thay be three feet long, eighteen inches in the roadway on each side of the rails being hight and eighteen inches deep, made entirely of bars. No part of it solid-neither long ago predicted, and it is the legitimate top, side nor bottom. Discretion must fruit of the action of Councils, giving the be used according to the size of the chick- care of the highways into the keep Knowlion, has contracted the disease of glanders by climbing in the stall where a borse affected with the disease had been deed, the closer they are the butter—pro-lighway Department alone, and Councils vided they can stand up at the same time. have no right to give them up to private Care must be taken to put up such as have parties on any pretence." been accustomed to be together, or they is a very severe one, and will probably will fight. If one is quarrelsome, it is better to remove it at once; as, like other bad would be with and preferiting synics to run examples, it soon finds imitators. A diseased chicken should not be put up.

The food should be ground oats; and may either be put in a trough, or on a flat which exist in the few, without recognizing heard runing along the front of the coop. satirist, or rather, such libellers, are un-It may be mixed with water or milk; the worthy of the mothers who bore them, of latter is better. It should be well slaked, the loving hearts which put trust in them forming a pulp as loose as can be, provided it does not run off the board. They must be well fed three or four times per his better and bigger-half, "don't want day-the first time as soon af er daybreak for me." "That I won't," said the lady should be as much and more than they are An honest old lady when told of can eat up clean. When they have done her countr's death, exclaimed, Well feeding, the board should be wiped, and I do declare, our troubles never come alone! some gravel may be spread. It causes It ain't a week since I lost my best ben them to feed and thrive,

After a fortnight of this treatment, you there were twelve. Nothing is easier than jove must leave it behind and wander of to allot them the proper space; it is only - Emerson.

necessary to have two or three pieces of wood to pass between the bars, and form a partition. This may also serve when fowls Mr. Jacob Strawn of Hitmola has earned This requires attention, or fouls will not the reputation of bring the "grant farmer keep fat and healthy. As soon as the fowl of the West." Twenty-neven years ago is sufficiently fatled it must be killed; oth, for the table. When the time arrives for

weather. - Is ndon Cottage Gardener. ash. He writes the following items of vian guano, or any other substance having advice to farmers, in the Chicago Press:

"When you wake up, do not roll over, well together, and dust the plants while the dew is upon them, and apply it after noticed the effect more particularly last spring, upon a patch of contelepe vines, Make your fence high, tight, and strong which the yellow hugs were eating up. I so that it will keep cartle and pignout .- dusted about one-half of the patch; the literally devouring the other; but a dustiff the corn is clean they will cat it better than cleaned them all out in ten minutes so not.

effectually, that I was not bothered again

Be sure to get your hands to bed by 7 the balance of the season. I have found feet, unless it be in the ammonia being set "Pay a hand-if he is a poor hand-all free, which, perhaps, is a little to strong

> We have tried analogous experiments to the above, but not with Paruvian guano, very infetior result to those mixtures which coats a the red cammoile, to which troying insects -- Working Farmer.

FEMALE EXTRAVAGANCE AT THE CAPITAL, -A Washington, letter, says: - "Suffice of blown off the siding, or patching the roof bands were possessed of independent forwill irjist them, and whose husbands are, tem will put a stop to this discreditable

> STREET RAILWAYS IN PHILADELPHIA -The Philadelphia Suzday Transcript calls attention to a growing evil which has followed the introduction of the City Railroad

> "The condition of the public streets used

A WORD FOR WOMAN .- It is the east of sweet womanly qualities, her tenderness; her long suffering, her courage, generosity, and truthfulness - to laugh at the defiets,

to-uight at ten-o'elook," said a husba

and now dear Tom has gone too, pool

man! will have good fat fowls. If, however, there are tut four or six to be fatted, they day it must have fresh food in a new obmust not have as much room as though lect; and unless character, is repewe